The Future of Korean Language

Kareiön Köriön Language Bible

By

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Introduction

The new country on the land currently East Russia & North Korea will be called Köriö. Its ethnic identity will be defined by the current "Korean", which is the hybrid mixture of Y-haplogroups N, R, J. (Of course, in our case, there are other bloods around such as C & O, but that's not the "Korean" part. I'm just defining the ethnic identity.) I have no wish for a multicultural nation. I plan to enlarge the Köriön ethnicity by adopting many Northern Europeans & Western Asians. Also, Köriö will be owned by Köriön & will exist for Köriön. Multicultural country is not an option. Either assimiliate or leave as this country has no aim to support any policy promoting multiculturalism. While America accepts anyone & there is no sense of American ethnicity, Köriö will accept

immigrations from selective ethnicities & they will join to enlarge the Köriön ethnicity (the current "Korean" ethnicity, although the original "Korean" ethnicity will be named "Kareiön" to make a distinction to avoid anything misleading while not giving up that angle). Other ethnicities can only immigrate via marriage or permitted individually (if worth it) by Köriö. Since this is an extension of the current "Korean", the justified repulsion against China & Japan is maintained.

 Köriö's English name will be Korea. This is because the English name Korea (which is pronounced Köriö) is already familiar to the world including the brand image of the country name. Now, it is useful to differentiate the Köriön ethnicity & the "current" Korean ethnicity. I'm going to call the "current" Korean ethnicity as Kareiön. So, North Koreans (Kareiön) will be like the Native Americans in America. The difference is that, the country

speaks in Kareiön instead of Russian although I have no plan to enforce Kareiön words to Köriön except for the grammatical words. As for the vocabulary, English words will be used as the official formal way (in Köriön spellings, of course). So, Kareiön language & Köriön are the same, except that Kareiön language fully uses the current Korean words while Köriön language will use only the English vocabulary (but can use Kareiön words) for the official formal way.

For the record, Kareiön (Köriön) language will be different from "Korean" language in terms of vocabulary & pronunciation rules. As for vocabulary, I will use only English vocabulary combined with Declaratives & Attachable Verbs. (This way, an English native just needs 10 minutes to memorize Korean Declaratives & Attachable Verbs to be reasonably fluent in Kareiön by 10 minutes or so.) Also, as for the Batchim sounds carrying over to the following

vowel of the next word, this "rule" will be ignored in Kareiön grammar. (So, I'm guessing there is no need to worry about 2 ř's becoming an "l" sound.) Such "pronunciation laziness" just makes the language more complicated with no apparent benefit. (As for all those terms I use, you will understand what I am talking about by the time you are done with my book.) After this is established, I'm going to mix in pure Korean words, but as for the casual speaking, don't bother using any Korean word. Just make sure to use the Attachable Verbs (differentiate "ga" from "go hada"). Also, use Korean grammar rules. When using plural, don't put "s/es" at the end, just put the syllable "dï ř" at the end of the word (it's like declarative except that I'm not spacing it out). Also, if Korean ř is hard to pronounce, just use English "r" sound. It's acceptable. This will be the Kareiön language (at least at the start). Keeping this in mind, read the rest.

The important things you should memorize are the Declaratives (like yo, ne, jana, de, etc) & Attachable Verbs. Other than that, just use English vocabulary. That's how Kareiön (Köriön) language is going to be. It's not a problem for English natives or Koreans fluent in English. It's like speaking in English except playing around with word order & "preposition". I plan to mix in Korean words eventually, but don't worry about it; you don't have to know a single Korean word. Also, as for the Attachable Verbs, it is acceptable (but not necessary) to skip attachable verbs when talking in present tense. Just make sure to use them for other tenses (like past tense). I will go over this concept later. I'm just briefly throwing you the idea so that you can percolate on it by the time I go over the details later in this book.

I have no plan to mix in Korean words for now. However, For the record (although I explained this part in my other book), Korean vocabulary

needs to establish lemma. Korean language is similar to European & very different from Asian. Asian format makes Korean vocabulary very messy. Instead of memorizing many different forms, lemma list has to be established for all Korean words just like in English. Also, don't bother creating lemma artificially with 2 ï's (you will know what I refer to when you read the other book). If there is a Korean word like "gabs" which is pronounced "gab" when not attached with a declarative but is pronounced "gabsïř" when attached with a declarative, just write "gabs" & pronounce "gabs" with or without any following declrative. Also, pronounce separately like "gabs, ï ř". This is different from Korean language which has many "laziness" rules. I'm going to remove those in my language. This is comprehendible & makes the language far easier to speak & to write. It's no different from pronouncing "Goryǒ" with "G" sound instead of soft "K" sound. Also, convert the words from Korean to Kareiön as

pronounced. For example, the Korean word "많, manh" means "many". However, "h" is not pronounced with or without declarative. When pronounced alone, it's pronounced "man". When attached with declarative, for example, it's pronounced "mani". With or without declarative, the h sound is not pronounced. In such case, in Kareiön spelling, the lemma will be written "man", not "manh". (This is different from "값, gabs" cause the "s" sound is pronounced when using declarative in Korean language. In Kareiön language, the "s" will be pronounced with or without declarative.) There won't be any "h" even with declarative. When creating lemma, all consonants should be included; just build the patterns when to drop which consonants (or just pronounce those consonants anyway in Kareiön, different from Korean). As for using English vocabulary in Kareiön language, such lemma list is not required as we are just going to use English words.

I plan to import many South Korean singers, actors/actresses, comedians. They will speak "funny" by Kareiön standard. Just consider them a dialect. Karei's new language will be the formal standard version in Karei; they are the one who should adapt to this version (although I don't expect them to, it's easier for Kareiöns to get used to comprehending them). Anyway, for now, don't worry about Korean words; you don't have to know a single Korean word; just use the English vocabulary for Kareiön (Köriön) language.

The most important thing is alphabet. Korean has its own alphabets (Hangul) which need to be taught to comprehend. This makes Korean difficult to learn as much as I am discouraged from studying Russian cause of its Greek alphabets: too much works. Also, Korean language is not designed to be written in Hangul; its alphabet has to distinguish consonants & vowels separately like in English.

So, I'm making new alphabets called Kareig ï ṙ. You will know how to pronounce it later. A professional programmer will have to be hired to build Kareig ï ṙ keyboard layout cause I don't have an artistic hand which looks self-evident just by that. Just make do with that visual for now. It's not supposed to be as bold as that; there aren't supposed to be spaces like that between alphabets.

English alphabet is not enough to depict Korean sounds. For example, Nordic alphabets differentiate ö & o while English uses o for both sounds. This makes it impossible to learn the sounds just from the spelling. Until today, Korean has used messy spelling like seoul instead of plain söul. Such messiness is another factor that makes Korean difficult to learn. I'm going to remove the imaginary shadows in Korean language by applying the correct perception into a systematic manner.

Korean Pronunciations

Before getting into my Kareiön (Köriön) alphabets (Kareig ï ř) I had devised for Karei (Korea), I'm going to upgrade the current Korean alphabets (Hangul) and call this Josön Alphabets (Josöng ï ř). The intention is that, all those English alphabets & sounds can be converted into Josöng ï ř. This part is for the people already fluent in Korean. This part can be skipped while studying Korean.

(English) A

(Josŏngïř) ㅏ, ㅐ

(English) B

(Josŏngïř) ㅂ

(English) C

(Josŏngïř) ㅆ, ㅋ

(English) D

(Josŏngïř) ㄷ

(English) E

(Josŏngïř) ㅣ, ㅔ

(English) F

(Josŏngïř) ㅍㅎ

(English) G

(Josŏngïř) ㄱ

(English) H

(Josŏngïř) ㅎ

(English) I

(Josŏng ï ṙ) ㅣ

(English) J

(Josŏng ï ṙ) ㅈ

(English) K

(Josŏng ï ṙ) ㅋ

(English) L

(Josŏng ï ṙ) ㄹㄹ

(English) M

(Josŏngïr̊) ㅁ

(English) N

(Josŏngïr̊) ㄴ

(English) O

(Josŏngïr̊) ㅗ, ㅓ

(English) P

(Josŏngïr̊) ㅍ

(English) Q

(Josŏng ï ŕ) ㅋ

(English) R

(Josŏng ï ŕ) ㄹ

(English) S

(Josŏng ï ŕ) ㅅ

(English) T

(Josŏngïr̈) ㅌ

(English) U

(Josŏngïr̈) ㅓ, ㅜ

(English) V

(Josŏngïr̈) ㅂㅎ

(English) W + @

(Josŏngïr̈) ㅟ, ㅝ, ㅞ, ㅙ, ㅘ, ㅚ

(English) X

(Josŏngïŕ) ㅅㅎ

(English) Y + @

(Josŏngïŕ) ㅖ, ㅕ, ㅑ, ㅛ, ㅠ, ㅒ

(English) Z

(Josŏngïŕ) ㅈㅎ

(English) TH

(Josŏngïŕ) ㅌㅎ, ㄷ

(English) CH

(Josŏng ï ŕ) ㅊ

(English) SH + @

(Josŏng ï ŕ) 쉬, etc

(English) ee

(Josŏng ï ŕ) ㅣ

(English) oo

(Josŏng ï ŕ) ㅜ

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Now, I'm going to show you the full list of Karei alphabets. Unlike English where 1 same alphabet can sound differently, each Karei alphabet always sounds the same. This way, you can always know the pronunciation from the spelling. Keep in mind that "Y" & "W" are considered vowel here.

01. (Kareig ï ṙ) A, a

(Josŏng ï ř) ㅏ

Pronunciation: It's the same "A" sound as the English words "arm, father".

02. (Kareig ï ř) Ä, ä

(Josŏng ï ř) ㅐ

Pronunciation: It's the same "A" sound as the English words "cat, back".

03. (Kareig ï ř) B, b

(Josŏng ï ř) ㅂ

Pronunciation: It's the same "B" sound as the

English words "bone, ball, bell".

04. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ḃ, ḃ

(Josöng ï ṙ) ㅃ

You have to hear how a Korean pronounces this. If such is not available to you, just ignore any umlaut (I use 2 dots for special vowels & J, and 1 dot for special consonants), then just pronunciate like a normal English alphabet without the umlaut. It's not accurate but it's comprehendable. (Not far off.)

05. (Kareig ï ṙ) C, c

(Josöng ï ṙ) ㅆ

It's the same "C" sound as the English words "cinder, cider".

06. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ċ, ċ

(Josȍng ï ṙ) ㅊ

It's the same "CH" sound as the English words "children, church".

07. (Kareig ï ṙ) D, d

(Josȍng ï ṙ) ㄷ

It's the same "D" sound as the English words "dad, dig".

08. (Kareig ï ṙ) D̄, d̄

(Josŏng ï ṙ) ㄸ

 You have to hear how a Korean pronounces this. If such is not available to you, just ignore any umlaut (I use 2 dots for special vowels & J, and 1 dot for special consonants), then just pronunciate like a normal English alphabet without the umlaut. It's not accurate but it's comprehendable. (Not far off.)

09. (Kareig ï ṙ) E, e

(Josŏng ï ṙ) ㅔ

It's the same "E" sound as the English words "ten, bet".

10. (Kareig ï ŕ) F, f

(Josö̈ng ï ŕ) ㅍ ㅎ

It's the English "F" sound.

11. (Kareig ï ŕ) G, g

(Josö̈ng ï ŕ) ㄱ

It's the same "G" sound as the English words "go, get".

12. (Kareig ï ŕ) Ḡ, g̱

(Josö̈ng ï ŕ) ㄲ

You have to hear how a Korean pronounces this. If such is not available to you, just ignore any umlaut (I use 2 dots for special vowels & J, and 1 dot for special consonants), then just pronunciate like a normal English alphabet without the umlaut. It's not accurate but it's comprehendable. (Not far off.)

13. (Kareig ï r̈) H, h

(Josön̈g ï r̈) ㅎ

It's the same "H" sound as the English words "home, house, hose".

14. (Kareig ï r̈) I, i

(Josön̈g ï r̈) ㅣ

It's the same "I" sound as the English words "pin, sin, tin".

15. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ii, ii

(Josöng ï ṙ) ㅣ ㅣ

It's the same "ee" sound as the English words "teen, seen".

16. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ï, ï

(Josöng ï ṙ) ―

English usually doesn't write out this vowel. When pronouncing an English word "house", it's the same vowel right after "hou" (how you pronounce "s"). When pronouncing an English

word "graphic", it's the same vowel sound right before "raphic" (how you pronounce "g"). Ignore the consonants, just focus on the vowel sound. Korean identifies it as a separate vowel. Also, I'm going to differentiate solid ï sound from subsiding ï sound. For example, English spelling "Steven" won't be written "S ï tiivön" in Korean/Kareian spelling but "Stiivön". This is because the ï vowel in "S" subsides. Write ï vowel only when that vowel is pronounced solidly instead of subsiding away. I can't think of an English example right now, but an Uzbekistan word "qiz" (meaning "girl") pronounces that "i" sound similarly. This isn't really hard. It's like pronouncing that "ke" sound longer in "cake". It's like pronouncing that "s" sound longer in "Steven". Except that you only want the vowel part.

17. (Kareig ï ř) ï i

(Josŏng ï r̈) ㅓ

 Just think of it as cramming 2 vowels together, like pronuncing them simultaneously or followed right away without any humanly possible delay. Even if you pronounce them separately in a row (but try to connect the 2 vowels right away), it's comprehendable.

18. (Kareig ï r̈) J, j

(Josŏng ï r̈) ㅈ

It's the same "J" sound as the English words "John, job".

19. (Kareig ï ŕ) J̇, J̈

(Josö̇ng ï ŕ) ㅉ

 You have to hear how a Korean pronounces this. If such is not available to you, just ignore any umlaut (I use 2 dots for special vowels & J, and 1 dot for special consonants), then just pronunciate like a normal English alphabet without the umlaut. It's not accurate but it's comprehendable. (Not far off.)

20. (Kareig ï ŕ) K, k

(Josö̇ng ï ŕ) ㅋ

It's the same "K" sound as the English words "Korea, cat, car, con".

21. (Kareig ï ŕ) L, l

(Josŏng ï ŕ) ㄹㄹ

It's the "L" sound. The modern Korean language doesn't use "L" sound unless 2 R's stacked in a row. (2 R's become an L.) It happens when there are at least 2 syllables: 1 R at the end of the first syllable, 1 R at the beginning of the later syllable. However, for the Korean language in Karei, I plan to include L sound even if not followed by a vowel, particularly for European loanwords. If a Korean finds it hard to pronounce, it is acceptable to add ï vowel after the L sound, but the formal way is to pronounce L itself (stopping right before saying out the ï vowel in the middle of saying it out).

22. (Kareig ï ŕ) M, m

(Josŏng ï ř) ㅁ

It's the same "M" sound as the English words "mom, mind, man".

23. (Kareig ï ř) N, n

(Josŏng ï ř) ㄴ

It's the same "N" sound as the English words "noon, nun, nice".

24. (Kareig ï ř) -ṅ

(Josŏng ï ř) -ㅇ

It's the same "NG" sound as the English words

"playing, singing". This only happens at the end of a syllable.

25. (Kareig ï ṙ) O, o

(Josöng ï ṙ) ⊥

It's the same "O" sound as the English words "go, home".

26. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ö, ö

(Josöng ï ṙ) ㅓ

It's the same "U" sound as the English words "cup, luck".

27. (Kareig ï ŕ) P, p

(Josöng ï ŕ) ㅍ

It's the same "P" sound as the English words "pin, pot".

28. (Kareig ï ŕ) Q, q

(Josöng ï ŕ) ㅋ

It's the "Q" sound.

29. (Kareig ï ŕ) R, r

(Jos**ö**ng ï ṙ) ㄹ

It's the English "R" sound like "road, real".

30. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ṙ, ṙ

(Jos**ö**ng ï ṙ) ㄹ

You have to hear how a Korean pronounces this. It's a lazy "R" sound different from English R. Think of it as someone with lisp slacking off sounding out "R". It's like sounding out the English "L" sound without closing off the sound similar to "R". When 2 ṙ 's are in a row, it is sounded like 1 L. For example, " ï ṙ ṙ ï 을르" is pronounced like " ï l ï 으ㄴ으". If some

Koreans have problem with sounding out the L sound, it is acceptable to add " ï ŕ " or " ŕ ï " to the word. Sounding out "L" is essentially like sounding out " ï ŕ ŕ ï 을르" except cutting it off right before the last vowel " ï 으". If " ŕ " is hard to pronounce, it is acceptable to use English "r" sound. It is also acceptable to use regular "r" for spelling words with " ŕ ". I'm not inclined to keeping " ŕ " sound.

31. (Kareig ï ŕ) S, s

(Josöng ï ŕ) ㅅ

It's the same "S" sound as the English words "Smith, speaker". Soft, almost like "SH" sound.

32. (Kareig ï ṙ) Š, š

(Josöng ï ṙ) 쉬, etc

It's the English "SH" sound like "shin, show".

33. (Kareig ï ṙ) T, t

(Josöng ï ṙ) ㅌ

It's the same "T" sound as the English words "ten, tin".

34. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ť, ť

(Josöng ï ṙ) ㅌㅎ

It's the "TH" sound. Cause Karei alphabets only uses 1 sound for 1 denotation, this is only the TH sound like "thank, think, thorn".

35. (Kareig ï ṙ) U, u

(Josöng ï ṙ) ㅜ

It's the same "U" sound as the English words "put", like the shorter "OO" sound.

36. (Kareig ï ṙ) Uu, uu

(Josöng ï ṙ) ㅜ

It's the same "OO" sound as the English words "soon, good, root".

37. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ū, ü, Yu, yu

(Josöng ï ṙ) ㅠ

It's the same sound as the English word "you" except shorter. It is acceptable to write "yu" instead of "ü".

38. (Kareig ï ṙ) V, v

(Josöng ï ṙ) ㅂ ㅎ

It's the V sound.

39. (Kareig ï ï) Wa, wa

(Josöng ï ï) 과

Just think of it as cramming 2 vowels together, like pronuncing them simultaneously or followed right away without any humanly possible delay. Even if you pronounce them separately in a row (but try to connect the 2 vowels right away), it's comprehendable. This is like the "WHA" sound in the English word "what".

40. (Kareig ï ï) Wä, wä

(Josöng ï ï) 왜, 외 (same sound)

Just think of it as cramming 2 vowels together, like pronuncing them simultaneously or followed right away without any humanly possible delay. Even if you pronounce them separately in a row (but try to connect the 2 vowels right away), it's comprehendable.

41. (Kareig ï ṙ) We, we

(Josöng ï ṙ) 게

Just think of it as cramming 2 vowels together, like pronuncing them simultaneously or followed right away without any humanly possible delay. Even if you pronounce them separately in a row (but try to connect the 2 vowels right away), it's comprehendable. This is like the "WHE" sound in the English words "when, where".

42. (Kareig ï ŕ) Wi, wi

(Josöng ï ŕ) ᅱ

Just think of it as cramming 2 vowels together, like pronuncing them simultaneously or followed right away without any humanly possible delay. Even if you pronounce them separately in a row (but try to connect the 2 vowels right away), it's comprehendable. This is like the "WI" sound in the English words "win, wind".

43. (Kareig ï ŕ) Wö, wö

(Josŏng ï ŕ) ㅓ

Just think of it as cramming 2 vowels together, like pronuncing them simultaneously or followed right away without any humanly possible delay. Even if you pronounce them separately in a row (but try to connect the 2 vowels right away), it's comprehendable. This is like the "WO" sound in the English words "word, world".

44. (Kareig ï ŕ) X, x

(Josŏng ï ŕ) ㅅㅎ

It's the X sound.

45. (Kareig ï ŕ) Ya, ya

(Josöng ï ŕ) ㅑ

Just think of it as cramming 2 vowels together, like pronuncing them simultaneously or followed right away without any humanly possible delay. Even if you pronounce them separately in a row (but try to connect the 2 vowels right away), it's comprehendable. This is like the "YA" sound in the English word "yard".

46. (Kareig ï ŕ) Yä, yä

(Josöng ï ŕ) ㅒ

Just think of it as cramming 2 vowels together, like pronuncing them simultaneously or followed right away without any humanly possible delay. Even if you pronounce them separately in a row (but try to connect the 2 vowels right away), it's comprehendable.

47. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ye, ye

(Josöng ï ṙ) ㅖ

Just think of it as cramming 2 vowels together, like pronuncing them simultaneously or followed right away without any humanly possible delay. Even if you pronounce them separately in a row (but try to connect the 2 vowels right away), it's comprehendable. This is like the "YE" sound in the English word "yes".

48. (Kareig ï ṙ) Yo, yo

(Josöng ï ṙ) ㅛ

 Just think of it as cramming 2 vowels together, like pronuncing them simultaneously or followed right away without any humanly possible delay. Even if you pronounce them separately in a row (but try to connect the 2 vowels right away), it's comprehendable.

49. (Kareig ï ṙ) Yö, yö

(Josöng ï ṙ) ㅕ

Just think of it as cramming 2 vowels together, like pronuncing them simultaneously or followed right away without any humanly possible delay. Even if you pronounce them separately in a row (but try to connect the 2 vowels right away), it's comprehendable.

50. (Kareig ï ṙ) Z, z

(Josö̈ng ï ṙ) ㅈ ㅎ

It's the Z sound.

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Now, you can read anything written in Kareiön alphabets, and you can write anything Korean in Kareiön alphabets. Hangul & Josӧng ï ṙ are not meant to be used in Karei. Only Kareig ï ṙ will be used. There are 2 more things to keep in mind.

Historically, Korean has had a lazy pronunciation. For example, when saying out words like gogi (meat), it sounds like Kogi due to the lazy pronunciation. In result, Korean ends up with 3 different sounds: K, soft lazy K, solid G. I plan to get rid of such lazy pronunciation. (No such thing as soft lazy K sound.) Otherwise, the language gets too complicated when involving "when to sound lazy".

Also, Korean language is perceived in terms of syllables. My aim is to be able to always know the pronunciation from spelling. Although different words are spaced apart, regardless of

spaces, sounds get carried over to the next over. (If the end of the previous word was a consonant and the beginning of this word is a vowel, it's like putting them together.)

 Now, anyone who has read up to here can write anything in Korean & read anything in Korean. Since dots are harder to write (easy on computer, but it is easier to just mark short lines), marking lines instead of dots is acceptable & recommended for umlaut. This is easier to draw & more visible.

Grammar

Korean has its own terminologies for grammar; English has its own terminologies for grammar. Neither seems useful, so I will mostly create my own terminologies. I'm going to identify Korean grammar using new terminologies particularly declarative & descriptative.

I will explain in detail later, but to briefly go over the ideas, some examples of declarative are "ne, yo, ja, ŏ, e, go". They are like preposition

in English except that Korean language always put such after the word described (not before). For example, Russian phrase "ro vody" means "to or towards water" while Korean phrase "bada ř o" means "to or towards sea". ("Mu ř " means water in Korean, which is "more" in Russian.) Conjugation refers to applying consistent pattern to words for specific purposes (such as past tense, future tense, adjective, etc).

 If Korean ř sound is hard to pronounce, just use English r sound in spelling & pronunciation. It's acceptable. Also, in Korean, when 2 ř 's are immediately attached, the 2 sounds becomes 2 "L" sound. However, as for Kareiön language, you don't have to worry about that rule. You won't be using any Korean word for now. Even when I mix in Korean words, I'm going to get rid of a couple "laziness" rules (like Batchim sound being carried over, 2 ř 's becoming an L, some consonants sometimes pronounced lazily like a "G" sounding like a soft "K") to make the

language easier.

 Korean language will adopt English vocabulary, but only in the basic noun, adjective, verb forms. For example, I adopt "do", but not "does". (In Korean spelling, that would be "du", but just focus on this separate topic for now.) We say "buy" but not "buys" or "bought". We say "work" but not "worked" or "works". Use Declaratives for such.

 Also, "I, you, he, she, they" will be adopted but not "my, me, mine, etc". First of all, let's convert the spellings. We get "ai, ü, hi, ṡi, dei". For "my, his, her, their", say "ai ï i, ü ï i, hi ï i, ṡi ï i, dey ï i". "ï i" can be attached (but doesn't have to be), so "ai ï i, hi ï i, ṡi ï i, dey ï i". For "me, you, him, her, them", use 2 declaratives "e ge". So, say "ai ege, ü ege, hi ege, ṡi ege, dei ege". Declaratives always have to be separated out (except from themselves)

unless they convert the word forms like " ï i".

For "mine, his, hers, theirs", say "ai gÖt, Ü gÖt, hi gÖt, ṡ i gÖt, dei gÖt". (Consider it a composite word, not spacing them out is allowed. It's like word form conversion.) "GÖt" is a Korean word meaning "thing, stuff". (It's different from the Korean word "gatj" which means "get" in English. For example, "gatj da, gatj ï n, etc. This is spelled "갗" in Hangul, but it's pronounced "gat". When followed by a vowel, "j" sound is carried over while removing or weakening the "t" sound. So, it should be "gat da, gaj ï n". However, that's too annoying, so in the new Korean language, we are always going to pronounce both "tj" regardless of what follows after. All Korean words will be converted using this new rule.) It might feel weird to use language in this style, but think of 2 years old babies learning languages. This will be far easier than English. "GÖt" can be replaced with "ꖖÖ" (꺼). It's spelled as "gÖ" in

Hangul, but the actual sound used is "ḡö" (꺼). I'm going to consider this a mistake in Hangul spelling & use the other spelling. Usually, all Korean words have to be pronounced solidly without any lazyness rules. For example, words like "gö" is sometimes pronounced as "kö" due to the laziness rule. It has to do with the air popping. I'm going to remove all such laziness rules, and fix the pronounciations for such instead of fixing spellings.

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 For using English words as adjectives, also use Attachable Verb "ha" whether it is an action or

not. For example, "sexy busy man" in English will be "seksi-han bizi-han män" in Kareiön. So, use the basic lemma form of the Attachable Verb, then add "n". All Attachable Verbs use the same patterns.

For using English words as adverbs, also use Attachable Verb "ha" whether it is an action or not. Then, use the Declarative "ge". For example, "sexily busy man" (this is for the sake of example & simplicity) will be "seksi-ha ge bizi-han män". (Can also be written "seksiha ge bizihan män" or "seksi ha ge bizi han män") For adverb, don't add the "n" to "ha".

When you are not using an adjective for describing a word (like "busy Henry") but for stating a state (like "Henry is busy"), you don't have to use any Attachable Verb for that adjective. Just connect with Declaratives. For examples, "Henri ga bizi ne yo", "Henri ga bizi

ne", "Henri ga bizi yo", "Henri ga bizi ja na", "Henri ga bizi ja na yo", "Henri ga bizi ya", "Henri ga bizi da", etc. Don't worry about using Declaratives incorrectly. Language is about conveying. As long as your intended nuance is comprehendable, and if it gets popular even if you used in an unconventional combination, then that will be a new dialect pattern. Even in South Korea alone, there are many different combinations. For most people who are not familiar with other dialects, they just get by via guessing.

However, this makes the language messy & long. So, I'm going to allow another way for adjective. In Korean language, "-n" & "-r" are used convert noun or verb into adjective. Let's apply the rule similarly even to the English vocabulary used in Korean. For example, "ta" means "burn" in Korean. "Tan skuul" means "burned school", "tar skuul" means "school to be burned (in the future)".

So, unlike English adjective, Korean adjective has the sense of time (future or past). Also, you can just use noun as an adjective like "city school" (spelled "citi skuul"). You can also use "ïi" which means "'s" (or English's "-al" attachment), like "citi ïi skuul". (Don't have to space it out from the word. However, in case you convert noun or verb into adjective, use the following.

If you want to say "school to go", say "tu göu skuul" or "göur skuul". (Of course, you can stick with using "han" for adjective.) Simply add "r" at the end. However, "göu" ends in a vowel. What if it ends in a consonant? If you want to say "school to be burned", add "ïr". So, "börn ïr skuul". Because I only adopt the basic noun & verb forms from English vocabulary, there won't be the word "national" in Korean. Instead of the "-al" which would be written "-öl", use "ïr". The Korean equivalent of "national" will be "näsönïr". This is not

writing "national" in Korean spelling. This is adopting the English word "nation" then applying the Korean grammar rule to convert it to adjective. Adding "-r" for adjective conversion usually gives the sense of future in nuance, but in this case, there is no sense of time to apply, so just think in terms of plain adjective without any time notion. Similarly, you can add "-n" to apply the sense of past. "göun skuul" means "school done going". It's similar to the English word "gone" in meaning & pronunciation except that I'm using the English word "go" with Korean grammar rules. (Korean has its own word for "go", which is "ga".)

 As for the present, which is only used with verbs, use the "-ing" just like English except that "ng" is spelled "ṅ" in my spelling. (There is no such thing as "2 consonants make 1 new

sound", I made a new consonant for all such sounds as well as making new vowels for different sounds so that 1 same vowel can't be used to spell more than 1 vowel sound.) In Korean language, "n ï n" is used for present tense. For example, "ta n ï n skuul" means "burning school" (school burning right now). Obviously, all current Korean grammars & words will be used in the future Korean language. However, as for the official formal Korean language, you don't have to know anything other than the version I'm promoting. Forget "n ï n". If you want to use the present tense, use "-iṅ". So, use the English words "burn" & "school" so that you get "bӧrniṅ skuul" (like in German language, I separate out the ӧ sound instead of using o or u, which also represent other sounds, for that sound) which means "burning school".

So, now you know how to convert noun or verb into adjective without using "ha". You know

how to get the adjectives of past, present, future nuance (this grammar concept doesn't exist in English adjective). You know to use "-r" for time-neutral conversion (to adjective). You can also use English adjectives. For adverb, you can either use "ha ge" or use "-ly" except the spelling is now "-li". Also, I don't want any irregular forms. For example, the word "very" doesn't add "-ly" when used as an adverb. In Korean, if you use it as an adverb, the "correct way" is to say "verili". Do not adopt any adverb word from English. Just use these rules. For example, I do not want "hardly" in Korean. If we say "hardli" in Korean, it means "hard" in adverb.

If you want to use the English "hardly", just use "an" or "ani". Like, "anhardli" or "anihardli". You can also use the English attachment "un" which will be spelled "ön". So, "önhardli" in this case. "An/ani" (there is no rule distinguishing these, you can use either one at

any time) is an Attachable Verb which should be always spaced out from other verb. For example, "didn't burn" would be "an bӧrn hatc". However, like how "ha" can be attached when used for conversion into adjective or adverb, "an" also can be attached when used as a conversion negating a word.

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 As for Descriptatives (referring to noun, verb, adjective, adverb), just use English words. Always use them in basic forms without

worrying about past tense, 3rd person, etc.

1. For example, when I say "Henry goes" in Korean, say "Henri ga go ha da". This is in present tense, so it is acceptable to drop the Attachable Verb "ha" here, "Henri ga go da". (You will know more about Declaratives like "ga" there later in this book.) When the Attachable Verb "ha" is followed by a Declarative starting with a vowel, say "hä" instead. For example, "Henri ga go ha ne yo" or "Henri ga go hä yo". "Y" is considered a vowel here.

2. When talking in present progressive tense like "Henry is going", say "Henri ga goiṅ ha da" or "Henri ga goiṅ da" to be simple. When using the Attachable Verb in present progressive tense, you have to use 1 more Attachable Verb "Itc" meaning "exist" with a Declarative "Go" meaning "and". To be more formal, say "Henri

ga goiṅ ha go itc da". "Ha" is an Attachable Verb used for action verbs, "Itc" is an Attachable Verb used for describing existence but also attached when talking in present progressive tense. Don't directly translate; think in Korean heuristic. In direct translation, it's like that action verb "existing" or "going on". That's the present progressive tense in Korean. Or you can just say "Henri ga goiṅ da" or "Henri ga goiṅ ha da".

3. When talking in past tense like "Henry went", say "Henri ga go häitc da". Don't drop the Attachable Verb unless talking in present tense. (Even at present tense, you don't have to drop Attachable Verb. It's just allowed for the sake of convenience, simplicity, elegance. Easy on the eyes.) So, don't memorize forms like "goes" or "went". Just work the Attachable Verb.

4. When talking in future tense like "Henry will

go", say "Henri ga go haṙ gö da". When talking in future tense, add "ṙ (or "r", Korean ṙ sound can be interchanged with a regular r sound)" to the basic form then add a declarative "gö"

This is also used for expressing a guess. (Think in Korean heuristic by being submerged in lots of examples.) For example, "Henri nïn bizi haṙ gö ya" means "Henry is probably busy". The Declarative "nïn" is typically used when the subject is being chosen among many other subjects that can replace that specific subject. For example, there can be many other busy people. It's about nuance. On the other hand, "ga" is typically used when we focus on the target. For example, "Steven ate that cake" will be translated to "Stiivön iga dät kaik ï ṙ iit hätc öyo". "ö yo" are Declaratives closing the sentence, "iit" is "eat", "hätc" is an Attachable Verb declaring action in past tense (don't memorize "ate"), "kaik" is "cake", " ï ṙ " is a

Declarative declaring "kaik" to be a grammar-object (that word ends in consonant, so " ï ṙ " is used instead of " ṙ ï ṙ "), "dät" is "that", "ga" is a Declarative for grammar-subject, "i" is a Subjectifying Declarative", "Stiivön" is "Steven".

 5. When talking in present perfect progressive tense, use the Attachable Verb "watc". It means "came". Think in Korean heuristic. For "Henry had gone", say "Henri ga go hä watc da". Keep an eye on how the Attachable Verb "Ha" is changing here. The pattern is identical for all the other Attachable Verbs, when to add "tc", when to use "ä". The "c" is always pronounced like "cinder".

 6. When talking in past perfect progressive tense, use the Attachable Verb "watc". It means "came". Think in Korean heuristic. Also, use the Declarative "öt". For "Henry had gone", say

"Henri ga go hä watc öt da".

7. When talking in suggestive or commanding tone, also use "ä". For example, "you! Go!" is "ü! Go hä yo!" However, when asking more softly, use the basic form "ha" with a declarative "se" like "ü! Go ha se yo!"

8. When talking in informing tense like "Henry goes" but in an informing nuance (like "Henry is the one going") or in a distant view aloof nuance, say "Henri ga go han da".

9. When talking in past tense like "Henry went" but in a distant view aloof nuance, say "Henri ga go hätc öt da".

So, you just have to memorize Korean Declaratives & Attachable Verbs. Just remember the patterns (the patterns are identical

for all Attachable Verbs). How the sentence "Henri ga go ha da" changed in different tenses. The patterns works identically for any Attachable Verb, not just "Ha". As for the English words, use the verb form when using the word as verb, but use the noun form when using the word as noun. For example, consider the verb "speak", which will be written "spiik" in Korean. For "Henry speaks", say "Henri ga spiik ha da". For "Henry's speech", say "Henri ï i spiiċ". "ī i" means "'s" in Korean. Similar to "seksiha ge bizihan mä̈n" (unlike using Attachable Verbs on verbs like "seksi ha da"), "ï i" can also be attached to the word it is describing. For example, "Henri-ï i spiiċ" or "Henri ï i spiiċ".

By the way, spellings have to be sorted out using an algorithm instead of relying on English's phonetic symbols because they don't differentiate some sounds. For example, the English word "sexy" is not really pronounced &

shouldn't be spelled "seksi" in Korean. When "s" is not followed by a consonant immediately in English, it is pronounced "c". So, it should be pronounced & written "cekci" in Korean. All English words will use such algorithm to find the Korean spellings.

 So, don't memorize words like "spoke, speaks, speakly (you know what I mean)". Just remember "spiik, spiikiṅ, spii ċ ". Work the Attachable Verbs for changing tenses. Also, when you use a phrase like "Henry eats out", use the Attachable Verb after the whole phrase like "Henri ga iit aut ha da".

 As for spacing issues, Attachable Verbs should be written spaced out. For example, "Henri ga go ha da" shouldn't be written "Henri ga goha da" or "Henri ga go-ha da" but just "Henri ga go ha da" (don't try to translate, think in Korean heuristics & get used to the sensation of

conveying "Henry do go", "ha" means "do") or "Henri ga go da" (unlike past or future tense, "ha" can be skipped in present tense).

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At the moment, I can think of 7 Attachable Verbs. By the way, you will see how the Attachable Verbs vary in forms like -n, -b, -r, tc. For example, "go ha da" can be varied to "go han da", "go hab ne da", "go har gŏ ya", "go hätc ne yo". Don't worry about the -b case just like you don't have to memorize "current" Korean words (other than the grammar words) for the official Korean usage. (Of course, North Koreans, Kareian, will continue to use the

current Korean words while the whole Korean, Kӧriӧn, won't have to." Differentiate "comprehensive grammar" vs "uniformity grammar". In uniformity grammar, which will be the official formal Korean language (the original Korean language will be considered like a dialect, like a Native American language in USA), you can replace the -b cases to -n cases. This gives a sense of consistency because -b cases are about present tense just like -n. So, in the above example, say "go han ne da" instead of "go hab ne da". This gives a sense of consistency with "go han da".

1. "Ani & an" means "not".

"Ani" or "An" (just a shorter form) is used either before the noun combined or right before the verb combined. Attachable Verbs can be used independently without any noun attached, or can be used combined to nouns. (Use English

words, even if verbs or whatever, like nouns. As for nouns or conjunctions like "piano, nontheless, now, then, chocolate, etc", just use them in Kareiön spelling without any Attachable Verb. It's like using "Henri".)

"Bitċ" means "light". (It is written "biċ" in Hangul while pronounced "bit". However, when combined with Declaratives, it sounds "bitċi, bitċïŕ, etc". As I said before, in Kareiön/Korean which I'm not inclinced to replicating Korean language 100%, I'm going to pronounce this "bitċ" with or without Declaratives. (Instead of hassling over identifying lemma, it is far easier to change the pronunciation a little. All Korean vocabulary will be organized in lemma using this kind of rule.) It's comprehandable because the last consonant subsides unless combined with a declarative. Also, when declaratives are combined, I'm going to remove the "laziness" rules like pronouncing "G" as a soft "K"

sometimes or carrying over Batchim sounds. So, in this case, pronounce like "bitċ, i" or "bitċ, ïŕ" separately.) When attaching "An", you can say either "An bitċ na da" or "bitċ an na da". (Not shinning.) For the case of "itc" & "ubc", "an" isn't used. For example, "jämi itc da" or "jämi ubc da" is used instead of using "an".

2. "Ha" means "do". Keep in mind the different tenses "ha da, hätc da, han da, hä watc da, hä watc öt da".

Action verbs are used with the word "ha". For example, "spiik ha da" meaning "speak do". However, when using English words with Attachable Verb, just use "Ha". You can also use "Itc, Ubc, Dwä, An/Ani", but for any case other than those, use "Ha". I also said that it is acceptable to attach Attachable Verb to the word it describes like "spiikha da" or "spiik-ha

da". However, it is easier to perceive when spacing them out, so, for the purpose of this lecture, I'm spacing them out.

Also, consecutive Attachable Verbs can be attached to each other just like consecutive Declaratives can be attached to each other. For example, "go hä watc öt da" (had gone) can be written "go häwatc ötda" or "go-häwat ötda". Spacing out makes the grammar easier to grasp & perceive, but too many spaces makes it messy. Unlike adjectives & adverbs (ex. "seksiha ge", "bizihan"), don't attach verbs with Attachable Verbs. Don't say like "gohäwatc ötda". It makes the verb messy, not neat.

3. "Na" or "nä" means "emerge".

"Bitċ na da" (passive) or "Bitċ nä da" (active) means "(it's) shinning". However, when

using English words in Korean, don't use this Attachable Verb.

4. "Dwä" means "become". This is like "Ha" except that the action is being done on self (passive tense of "Ha").

"intrödüc dwä da" means "get introduced". Past tense is "intröduc dwätc da" (got introduced) will be used. Future tense is "intröduc dwän da" (got introduced). I said that Attachable Verb can be skipped in present tense, but don't do it for this passive tense. When adding English vocabulary to Korean vocabulary, check the phonetic symbols, convert accordingly from the pronunciation, not from the spelling. Also, use the noun & verb forms accordingly. For example, say "intrödöksön ïṙ", not "intröduc ṙ ï ṙ".

5. "Itc" means "exist".

For example, "fön itc da" means "it's fun". "Seks öpiil itc da" means "there is sex appeal". Most of the times, you will only use the Attachable Verb "Ha" when using English vocabulary. When you are not sure, just use "Ha". Even if you use incorrectly, it's comprehandable & not an issue. The purpose of language is to convey. "Itc" & "Ubc" are about "existence" or "going on".

6. "Ubc" means "not exist"

For example, "fön ubc da" means "it's not fun". "Seks öpiil ubc da" means "there isn't sex appeal".

Now, let's go over different Attachable Verb forms for different Declatives. When using English vocabulary, don't worry about "Na". "An/Ani" is easy; that form doesn't change ever. I'm going to show you different forms of "Ha, Dwä, Itc, Ubc" that I can think of.

1. Ha

I'm going to use the English word "go" for example. The Attachable Verb patterns are identical regardless of what English word or Korean word (but some Korean words don't use Attachable Verbs, the changes are directly worked on the words themselves) you use.

1a. "고 하 다 (go), 고 했 다 (went), 고 할 거 다 (will go), 고 해 왔 다 (have gone), 고 해 왔 었 다 (had gone)".

"go ha da, go hätc da, go ha ŕ gö da, go hä watc da, go hä watc öt da".

"Ha" is the basic form. When in past tense, change the vowel to "ä" then add "tc". When in future tense, add "ŕ (or r)" to the basic form (then add a Declarative "gö"). When in past perfect or present perfect tense, use the vowel "ä" then use another Attachable Verb "watc" & Declarative "öt".

1b. "고 해 ("go" in a commanding tone), 고 해 요 ("go" in a casual suggesting tone), 고 하 세 요 ("go" in a polite suggesting tone), 고 하 네 요 ("(I/he/etc) go/goes" in a mutual agreement tone)".

"go hä, go hä yo, go ha se yo, go ha ne yo".

When talking in suggestive tone & followed by a Declarative starting with a vowel (like "Yo, etc"), use the vowel "ä". When followed by a Declarative starting with a consonant (like "Ne, Se, etc"), use the basic form.

1c. "고 했 어 ("(I/he/etc) did go" in a casual tone), 고 했 어 요 ("(I/he/etc) did go" in a polite casual tone), 고 했 네 요 ("(I/he/etc) did go" in a mutual agreement tone), 고 했 었 다 ("(I/he/etc) did go" in a casual reporting tone)".

"go hätc ö, go hätc ö yo, go hätc ne yo, go hätc öt da ("go hätc ö da 고 했 어 다" isn't used, just memorize the pattern)".

When talking in past tense & followed by a Declarative starting with a vowel (like "ö, öt, etc"), use the vowel "ä" then add "tc". When followed by a Declarative starting with a consonant (like "Ne, Se, etc"), use the vowel "ä" then add "tc".

When followed by the Declaratives "ni ga, ne ga, ne da, ni da", then you add another Declarative " ï b" right in front of it. For example, "go hätc ï b ne da."

1d. "고 할 거 야 ("will go" in a casual tone), 고 할 거 이 에 요("will go" in a casual polite tone), 고 할 거 예 요 (Declaratives "i e" can be shortened to "ye"), 고 할 겁 네 다 ("will go" in a polite announcing tone), 고 할 겁 네 까 ("will go" in a polite asking tone)".

"go haŕ gö ya, go haŕ gö i e yo, go haŕ gö

ye yo, go ha ř g ö b ne da, go ha ř g ö b ne ̄ɘa".

 When the Attachable Verb is in future tense like "ha ř " followed by "g ö ", if the immediately following Declarative starts with a consonant (like "Ne"), then change "g ö " to "g ö b". If it starts with a vowel (like "Ya"), then use the basic form "g ö ".

 1e. "고 합 네 까 ("go" in a polite asking mutual-agreement tone), 고 합 네 다 ("go" in a polite announcing mutual-agreement tone)".

"go hab ne ̄ɘa, go hab ne da".

As for "-b ne ̄ɘa", "-b ne da" on Attachable Verb, it can be used but it is more common to

say "고 해 요?", "고 해 요", "go hä yo?", "go hä yo."

2. Dwä

"Introdüc dwä da" means "get introduced". This is easier than "Ha" cause you don't have to worry about changing between "a" & "ä".

2a. "인트로듀스 돼 다, 인트로듀스 됐 다, 인트로듀스 될 거 다, 인트로듀스 돼 왔 다, 인트로듀스 돼 왔 었 다".

"introdüc dwä da, introdüc dwätc da, introdüc dwär gö da, introdüc dwä watc da, introdüc dwä watc öt da".

2b. "인트로듀스 돼, 인트로듀스 돼 요,

인트로듀스 돼 세 요, 인트로듀스 돼 네 요".

"intrödüc dwä, intrödüc dwä yo, intrödüc dwä se yo, intrödüc dwä ne yo".

2c. "인트로듀스 됐 어, 인트로듀스 됐 어 요, 인트로듀스 됐 네 요, 인트로듀스 됐 었 다.

"intrödüc dwätc ö, intrödüc dwätc ö yo, intrödüc dwätc ne yo, intrödüc dwätc öt da".

2d. "인트로듀스 될 거 야, 인트로듀스 될 거 이 에 요, 인트로듀스 될 거 예 요, 인트로듀스 될 겁 네 다, 인트로듀스 될

겁 네 까".

"intrödüc dwäŕ gö ya, intrödüc dwäŕ gö i e yo, intrödüc dwäŕ gö ye yo, intrödüc dwäŕ göb ne da, intrödüc dwäŕ göb ne ǧa".

2e. "인트로듀스 뎁 네 까, 인트로듀스 뎁 네 다".

"intrödüc dwäb ne ǧa, intrödüc dwäb ne da".

3. Itc

2a. "재미 있 다 (it's fun), 재미 있 었 다 (it was fun), 재미 있 을 거 다 (it will be fun), 재미 있 어 왔 다 (it has been fun),

재미 있 어 왔 었 다 (it had been fun)".

 "fӧn itc da, fӧn itc ӧt da, fӧn itc ӟ ř gӧ da, fӧn itc ӧ watc da, fӧn itc ӧ watc ӧt da".

 2b. "재미 있 어, 재미 있 어 요, 재미 있 으 세 요 (you are fun), 재미 있 네 요".

 "fӧn itc ӧ, fӧn itc ӧ yo, fӧn itc ӟ se yo, fӧn itc ne yo".

 2c. "재미 있 어, 재미 있 어 요, 재미 있 네 요, 재미 있 었 다.

 "fӧn itc ӧ, fӧn itc ӧ yo, fӧn itc ne yo, fӧn itc ӧt da".

2d. "재미 있을 거 야, 재미 있을 거 이 에 요, 재미 있을 거 예 요, 재미 있을 겁 네 다, 재미 있을 겁 네 까".

"fön itc ï ř gö ya, fön itc ï ř gö i e yo, fön itc ï ř gö ye yo, fön itc ï ř göb ne da, fön itc ï ř göb ne ǥa".

2e. "재미 있읍 네 까, 재미 있읍 네 다".

"fön itc ï b ne ǥa, fön itc ï b ne da".

4. Ubc

This is just like "Itc".

2a. "재미 없 다, 재미 없 었 다, 재미 없

을 거 다, 재미 없 어 왔 다, 재미 없 어 왔 었 다".

"fön ubc da, fön ubc öt da, fön ubc ï ŕ gö da, fön ubc ö watc da, fön ubc ö watc öt da".

2b. "재미 없 어, 재미 없 어 요, 재미 없 으 세 요, 재미 없 네 요".

"fön   ubc ö, fön ubc ö yo, fön ubc ï se yo, fön   ub ne yo".

2c. "재미 없 어, 재미 없 어 요, 재미 없 네 요, 재미 없 었 다.

"fön   ubc ö, fön   ubc ö yo, fön   ubc ne yo, fön   ubc öt da".

2d. "재미 없을 거 야, 재미 없을 거 이 에 요, 재미 없을 거 예 요, 재미 없을 겁 네 다, 재미 없을 겁 네 까".

"fön ubc ï r̊ gö ya, fön ubc ï r̊ gö i e yo, fön ubc ï r̊ gö ye yo, fön ubc ï r̊ göb ne da, fön ubc ï r̊ göb ne s̄̄a".

2e. "재미 없읍 네 까, 재미 없읍 네 다".

"fön   ubc ï b ne s̄̄a, fön ubc ï b ne da".

Now, use any English word (adjective, verb or noun) with these 6 Attachable Verbs. As for noun or conjunction, just use casually like you would in English. Keep in mind that prepositions are different, not to mention coming after the word as postposition, such as "ga" like when you say "Henri ga" or "n ï n"

when you say "Henri n ï n".

 Also, make sure you don't memorize the alternative forms other than adjective, verb, noun in English vocabulary. For example, English uses "I, my, me", but Kareiön/Korean will use "Ai, Ai ï i, Ai ṙ ï ṙ ". Don't bother memorizing other than the basic form. Also, convert from pronunciation.

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When a consonant is at the end of a syllable, call this "Batċim" sound. (This refers to any consonant at the end of any syllable, but we are specifically focusing the end of the whole word, noun, here. Let's call this ō̈ tbatċim or end-batċim.) End-batċim means that the word ends with a consonant sound; the sound is closed off instead of hanging (like "get" instead of "gas" in English).

Here is a list of conjunctions. Also, you can use English conjunctions. (Treat it like a noun, don't use Attachable Verb.)

hence   따라서   ḋa ȓ asö̈

also, besides   또한   ḋ ohan

therefore	그러므로	gïřömïřo
thus	그래서	gïřäsö
furthermore, moreover	게다가	gedaga
By the way	그런데	gïřönde
Mean while	한편	hanpyön
then	그러면	gïřömyön
however, but	그러나	gïřöna

| rather | 오히려 | ohiryŏ |
| and | 그리고 | gïřigo |

Let's talk about past tense & future tense. This works similarly when using Attachable Verb.

Let's talk verb first with an example "ga" (meaning "go"). "Ga" in normal form is in present tense except in an aloof nuance. When we add "ř", "ga ř" is in future tense. When we add "t", "gat" is in past tense. When we add "n", "gan" is in present tense without that aloof nuance, happening right now. It can also mean declaration, like "going to go". Compared to English, this pattern is very easy & consistent in

all words. (Other patterns might exist that I am not thinking of at the moment, but there are consistent patterns in Korean language.) Let's put them together with declarative. "Henri ga ga da (Henry goes)", "Henri ga gar gŏ da (Henri is going to go)", "Henri ga gat da (Henry went)", "Henri ga gan da (Henry is going to go)".

 Let's talk another verb. "Ta" means "burn", "gogi" means "meat". "Gogi ga ta da (meat burns)", "Gogi ga ta ř gŏ da (meat is going to burn)", "Gogi ga tat da (meat is overcooked)", "Gogi ga tan da (meat is burning)". Unlike English where you have to memorize "go, went, gone" individually, Korean language is very easy; you only have to memorize 1 word.

 Let's talk adjective. "Ta" means "burn", "namu" means "tree". We can use the same word "ta" as adjective as well. (Now you see why I started the terms "descriptative" & "declarative". It

makes the language simpler both in perception & in effort of learning words. Korean language is very easy.) Adding "n" means "already happened", "tan" means "burned". Adding " ŕ " means "will happen", "ta ŕ " means "to be burned". "Ta ŕ namu" means "tree (or lumber) to burn". "Tan namu" means "burned tree (or lumber)". Adding "n ï n" means "ongoing", "ta n ï n" means "burning (now)". "Ta n ï n namu" means "burning (now) tree".

 Let's talk another adjective. "Ga" means "go". "Namja" means "man". "Ga ŕ namja" means "man who will go". "Gan namja" means "man who already went". "Ga n ï n namja" means "man going". Korean language is very easy. It is just in a terrible structure in perception with no philosophy at all. The most important thing in this language is to build a lemma list.

Let's talk adverb. We need a hanging

declarative "ge". Before that, let's quickly look at a descriptative "gubda, guun, guur, etc" which means "to grill". The lemma for these forms should be "guub" cause the consonant b is clearly used sometimes although dropped other times. In order to memorize just 1 spelling for these forms, I would make "guub 구웁" the lemma then apply the consistent rules when to drop how many letters. (Also, that extra u sound exists, so I need it in the lemma. As for "Gubda 굽다", it can be perceived as "Guubda 구웁다" being shortened.) Now, let's introduce another Korean word "ǰa", which means "salty". In Korean language, whatever is being described is on the right side. The left side applies to the right side. As for the declaratives, they are applied to the left side. For example, "ǰa ge guun gogi" means "meat grilled salty". The declarative "ge" is applied to "ǰa"; the declarative is on the right side of the word it is applied to. However, the whole phrase (the descriptative & the declarative combined)

describes the next word "guun". The adjective "guun" describes the next word, noun, "gogi". Hence, we get "salty grilled meat", which is "meat grilled salty".

Let's talk another adverb. "Ta ge guun gogi" means "meat grilled overcooked". In this case, "ta" is used as adverb. Let's talk another adjective with "ㅉa", "ㅉan gogi" means "salty meat". There is no need to distinguish adjective, adverb, verb in Korean language. Korean needs its own structure & terminologies.

Also, keep in mind that Korean language typically is in the order of subject-object-verb. It's like "I to school go", not "I go to school". So, there are patterns to memorize, but they are consistent patterns. Once you get the patterns, they are applied consistently without having to memorize anything random.

<center>∗∗∗</center>

There are a couple ways you can address a person. (Also, you don't have to use any at all.)

For example, when you are close to someone, calling him casually, you attach "ya" or "a". It depends on end-Batchim. For examples, you can say "Henri-ya" or "Tŏm-a". For the sake of sight easiness, let's put dash (or hyphen) in

between as a rule. When you are more distant apart, addressing him formally, you say "Henri-ci" or "Tö̇m-ci". It's like "Mr. Ms.".

 Also, apparently, English doesn't seem to differentiate certain sounds even in phonetic charts. For example, the "s" sound in "Steven" ("s" in Kareiön/Koreann) sounds different from the "s" sound in "sun" ("c" in Kareiön/Koreann). When importing English vocabulary into Kareiön, make sure to convert the spellings from the sounds, not from the English spellings nor from the phonetic symbols (if the phonetic symbols don't differentiate).

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Before getting into descriptative (adjective, adverb, verb), let's start with declarative first. You will know why when we get to descriptative. In Kareiön grammar, I intend to space out all declaratives. Hangul grammar crams them together with descriptative, which makes it extremely difficult because of the illusion that there are so many different words. Consecutive declaratives may be crammed together without any space like contractions in English, but it is not necessary. (It looks neater when they are spaced out.) As for descriptative & declarative, they must be spaced apart unlike Hangul grammar.

Let's go over some basic criteria in declarative.

1. It's important whether the previous word has end-bat **ċ** im or not.

2. There are 3 types of declarative: closure declarative(cd), hanging declarative (hd), subjectifying declarative(sd).

3. Declarative is essentially certain consistent syllables connected to any word (like English preposition) to declare nuance. Learning language isn't about direct translation but about adopting heuristic, which is why this explanation is more intuitive. For example, "Henry ga" has a declarative "ga" which declares the nuance Henry is doing something. Declarative is like highlighting with certain nuance. This is an example of hanging declarative; the sentence isn't over; it goes on. Another example is "Henry ga busy ne yo". We already went over "ga". Here, we look at 2 closure declaratives "ne yo". When "ne" is declared, it declares a soft, passive, self-assured, rhetorical nuance. I will explain in detail later. I'm just polishing your foundation to place upon what you learn. (When you learn something,

don't get hung up on technicalities. Grasp the associations. For example, a plumber doesn't have to understand how his metal pipes are made; he just has to know what to do with it. That "skipping mentality while grasping association" is what you should aim when you learn. It is only after that where you polish up technicalities if it is important to you.) When "yo" is declared, it's a polite nuance. Hence, "Henry ga busy ne yo" is "Henry being busy" in self-assured polite manner. This explanation is to replicate the mindset using Korean language natively. When translating such as a subtitle for a Korean movie, it would be something like "Henry seems busy."

Now, let's get into details.

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Let's look at subjectifying declarative (sd). Declarative always applies to the word right before the declatives (even if there is more than 1 declarative together). The reason I isolate this type of declarative from the other declaratives is because this specific type serves a specific purpose other declaratives don't. (The other declaratives are pretty much just many sets of 2 declaratives used differently depending on the end-batᴄ̇him of the previous word. SD is different; it extends the syllables.)

Declarative is dictated by whether the previous word has end-batᴄ̇him or not. Subjectifying

declarative (sd) refers to how Korean language conjugates a suffix on a word to sound smoother before other words. Some words don't require SD. Some words do (but not in all situations).

Let's start with examples. Words like "Henry" don't require a SD. Words like "Steven" requires a SD. (For the record, in Kareiön spelling, "Henry" would be written "Henri", "Steven" would be written "Stiivön".)

"Ga" is an easy hanging declarative. (I will explain hanging declarative later. For now, just focus on the other things I explain using that unexplained concept.) When Korean says "Henry ga", it highlights Henry as a subject. He is doing something. There is another word "ga" in Korean which means "go" in English. So, "Henry ga ga." means "Henry go." It doesn't work like that for "Steven"; you can't say "Steven ga". This is where SD comes in. You

have to convert the word "Steven" by adding a suffix -i (이). In this case, "Steveni (Stiivöni) ga ga." This SD is used when you are using a word as a grammar-subject & that word ends in a consonant Batchim sound. For example, "farm i ga" or "farm i" means "farm (ready to be used as a subject grammatically in that sentence)".

All declaratives must be spaced apart from other words (but consecutive declaratives may be crammed together without a space although not necessary).

So, it would be written like "Stiivön i ga ga" or "Stiivön iga ga". (Declaratives "i ga" or "iga" can be shortened to plain "i".) SD is not always required. For example, when I say "nugu? Stiivön.", it means "who? Steven." The sentence ended right there, so no SD is required. SD can still be there like "nugu? Stiivön iyo." It's more like being allowed to drop that last part

of the sentence. I will explain later which SD to use when.

Another SD is ï (으). (This is actually objectifying, not subjectifying. I'm just putting them together under the name SD. This SD is used when you are using a word as a grammar-object & that word ends in a consonant Batchim sound. For example, "farm ï řo" means "to farm".) For example, consider another easy hanging declarative " řo" which is similar to "to, towards, on, with". (Learning language is not about direct translation but adopting a different heuristic.) "Giř" means "road" in Korean. "Giř řo ga" means "go using the road". However, some words need to be conjugated with ï to sound smoother. For example, "Europe" is written "Ūröp" in Kareiön spelling. You can't say "Ūröp řo ga." It has to be extended with ï such that "Ūröp ï řo ga." It means "go to Europe". 1 more example. "Mwā" means mountain in Korean

although "san" is more commonly used. You can't say "mwä ï řo ga" but have to say "mwä řo ga".

SD "ï" is used when the end batčhim happened (right before the attaching word) except when the consonant was "R" & the following declarative is "řo". For example, "giř" ended in "r" (can't say "giř ï řo"), "mwä" ended in a vowel, "Ůröp" ended in "p". Unlike SD "i" which doesn't have to be followed by other declaratives, SD "ï" has to be followed by other declaratives such as "ni, řo, etc". When the described word is followed by something like "ni", SD "ï" is always inserted in-between if end-batčhim happened even if it was "ř". For example, there is another word "gir" in Korean which means "long". You can't say "giř ni ḡa." Have to say "gi ni ḡa" or "giř ï ni ḡa". It means "because long".

Now, I will teach you how to use these 2 SD's. SD "i" is used when using the word as a subject. SD " ï " is used when using the word as an object. SD "i" is used when the end bat ċ him (of the previous word before this declarative) happened. For example, "Henry" ends in vowel while "Steven" ends in consonant.

There are things to memorize, but there is nothing random in Korean language. After memorizing 6, 000 words, everything else can be calculated as a matter of formula. Don't have to memorize any other word; they are all consistent patterns. Now, let's look at other declaratives.

Let's look at closure declarative. Closure declarative is not necessary; sentences can end without any closure. For example, "ga!" (meaning "go!") is a perfectly valid sentence. Regardless, closure declarative is used very often.

Closure declarative is at the end of a sentence. It can be from 1 to 4 syllables. I'm going to categorize these into 4 levels: level 1, level 2, level 3, level 4. The higher level syllable is placed at further right. If you use 2 syllables, each level 2 and level 4, then the order they have to be in is level 2 first then level 4 later. Same level syllables can't be used together.

Keep in mind that some combinations are not used in some regions but still used in other regions. For example, North Korean dialect includes "ne ğa?", "ne da" which aren't common in South Korea. On the other hand, South Korean dialect includes "ni ğa?", "ni da" which aren't common in North Korea. (Such dialect differences are one of the reasons why I'm not obsessed with replicating "modern" Korean sounds 100%. I aim "better sounds" & "easier grammar".) Any combination makes sense (whether it sounds awkward or familiar, it will make sense); I encourage to use any combo.

Level 1: gŏ (거, declares the nuance of focusing), si (시, declares the nuance of advising)

Level 2: ja (자/잖, declares the nuance of mutual agreement), ji (지, declares the nuance of mutual agreement), ni (니, declares the nuance of soft self-assurance), ne (네, declares the nuance of soft self-assurance), ṙa (라, declares the nuance of echo), i (이, declares the nuance of hanging)

Level 3: na (나, declares the nuance of soft self-assurance), go (고, declares the nuance of hanging), ṙä (래, declares the nuance of volunteering), se (세, declares the nuance of advising), e (에, declares the nuance of soft conclusive direction), ö (어, declares the nuance of soft conclusive direction), a (아, declares the nuance of suggestion), ǧa (까, declares the nuance of asking), de (데, declares

the nuance of informing)

Level 4: yo (요, declares the nuance of politeness), da (다, declares the nuance of statement), so (소, declares the nuance of mutual respect), ma (마, declares the nuance of declaring), ya (야, declares the nuance of casual air), o (오, declares the nuance of mutual respect in reporting)

There are a couple more, but these should be more than enough. Also, some combinations can be shortened. For example, "ni ya" can be shortened to "nya".

Here are some examples of the combinations actually in use: ne yo (네 요, nuance of

self-assurance & politeness), ni da (니 다, nuance of self-assurance & statement), ne da (네 다, nuance of self-assurance & statement), ni g̅a (니 까, nuance of self-assurance & question), ne g̅a (네 까, nuance of self-assurance & question), ja na (자 나, nuance of mutual agreement, self-assurance), ja na yo (자 나 요, nuance of mutual agreement, self-assurance, politeness), ö yo (어 요, nuance of soft conclusive direction & politeness), gö ya (거 야, nuance of focusing & casual air), e yo (에 요, nuance of soft conclusive direction & politeness), i e yo (이 에 요, nuance of hanging, soft conclusive direction & politeness).

A couple examples in sentences.

Ex. 1. "Henri ga ga ja na yo (Henri ga ga

janayo)." It says "Henry goes" in the nuance of mutual agreement, self-assurance, politeness. Similar to "ja na", "ji" can also be used. Like, "Henri ga ga ja na" can be replaced by "Henri ga ga ji". ("Yo" is just a politeness nuance.) The nuance is slightly different. While "ja na" has the nuance of mutual agreement (like the nuance of "you agree, right?"), "ji" has the nuance of assertion & decisiveness. It's just a context.

Ex. 2. "Henri ga ga ṙ gö ya (Henri ga ga ṙ gö ya)." It says "Henry will go" in the nuance of focusing & casual air.

Ex. 3. "Henri ne yo (Henri neyo)." It says "It's Henry" in the nuance of self-assurance & politeness.

Ex. 4. "Henri ga gab ni ら̄a (Henri ga gab niら̄a)?" It says "Is Henry the one going?" in the

nuance of self-assurance & question.

Ex. 5. "Henri ga gab ni da (Henri ga gab nida)." It says "Henry is the one going." in the nuance of self-assurance & statement.

Ex. 6. "Henri ga namja i e yo?" It says "Henry is a man?" in the nuance of hanging, soft conclusive direction & politeness.

Ex. 7. "Henry ga namja ye yo." It says "Henry is a man." in the nuance of hanging, soft conclusive direction & politeness. "i e" declaratives can be shortened to "ye". There are specific consistent shortening patterns which I won't bother for now. I am just building the foundation for the better perception of Korean language. Someone else can finish the job, do the tedious miscellaneous works in my image & direction.

It's the best to be soaked in Korean language to learn Korean. Hear lots of Korean, learn the Korean heuristic. I'm just fixing up the perceptual structure in this language because its current system has no philosophy at all. Now, let's look at hanging declarative.

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Now, let's look at the hanging declaratives.

End-batč im of the previous word is important. If the previous word ended in a consonant, it's type c. If the previous word ended in a vowel, it's type v.

Korean language also consists of obediant speech (존대말) & casual speech (반말). I'm going to ignore such for now. 1 reason is that there are more words to memorize for something I don't even find important. Another reason is that such sentiment is not suitable for Europeans. (Being older or in higher position is not a big deal.) Hence, I'm only going to focus on polite speech (somewhere in between) & casual speech.

Keep in mind that this book is neither complete nor impeccable. For example, when I sort declaratives into 4 levels, I didn't spend much time on it. (Something can be moved to some other level or we might need to group another

level.) My goal is only to build the foundation, direction, image how Korean language should be perceived & structured. Someone else (preferably an actual linguist) can finish off my work. Shortening should also be patternized. For example, declaratives like ṙyö 려, myön 면 should be perceived as ṙi ö 리어, mi ö ïn 미어은 (or something in that direction). The concept of shortening should be learned after learning in raw form like that.

My aim is to memorize only 1 spelling for 1 word (other forms can be obtained via consistent patterns); establishing lemma is the most important task in this. Also, the spelling always has to represent the pronunciation. I don't mind the modern Korean language changing a little, as long as it's comprehensible (like getting rid of "soft k" sound or carrying over batċhim sound after the occlusion already happened), to meet those 2 goals.

Type v:

nïn 는, in 인, in de 인데, e 에, ṙïṙ 를, na 나, ṙa 라, go 고, i ö sö 이어서, ṙyö go 려고, ṙo 로, ṙasö 라서, ṙa go 라고, ji 지, ji man 지만, myö 며, myön 면, nïn ji 는지, in de da ga 인데다가, ïi 의, do 도, Wa 와

Type c:

ïn 은, i/i ga 이/이가, ga 가, in 인, in de 인데, e 에, ïṙ 을, (i) na (이)나, (i) ṙa (이)라, (i) go (이)고, (i) ö sö (이)어서, (i) ṙyö go (이)려고, (ï) ṙo (으)로, (i) ṙasö (이)라서, (i) ṙa go (이)라고, (i) ji (이)지, (i) ji man (이)지만, (i) myö (이)며, (i) myön (이)면, nïn ji 는지, in de da ga 인데다가, ïi

의, (i) do (이)도, Gwa 과

Let's start with example to teach you what nuances those declaratives have. I'm going to use the names Luci (Lucy) & Jen (Jen) to distinguish type c & type v. Similar to closure declaratives, you can sort those syllables into 4 different levels. (Lower level is on the left side, higher level is on the right side, same level can't be used together.) Someone else can finish off the work. I'm just showing the direction in perception. For now, I will just explain the nuances.

Example:

"Luci n ï n hat."

"Jen ï n hat."

Meaning: Luci, Jen are hot. The nuance is like the English "be" verb except connoting "only this subject (person)". Not really connoting that other people aren't hot, but still assigning specifically only on that subject. Don't try to translate; just adopt the Korean linguistic heuristic.

Example:

"Luci ga hat."

"Jen i ga hat.", "Jen i hat."

Meaning: Luci, Jen are hot. The nuance is like the English "be" verb. There isn't much else to it.

Meaning: Luci, Jen

Example:

"Miin in Luci."

"Miin in Jen."

Meaning: Luci, Jen who are Miin (beauty). The nuance is like assigning category. It's like the English preposition "in" in meaning except Korean writes after the described word, not before.

Example:

"Luci n ï n miin in de..."

"Jen ï n miin in de..."

Meaning: Luci, Jen are beauties... There's either a "but" comming or further consequent coming in nuance. "De" is like conclusively defining in nuance. Hear lots of Korean; be soaked in the language. I'm only polishing you the foudation where to place upon your perception. You need to be familar with lots of examples just like how babies learn language. I'm just giving you the correct perception & idea.

Example:

"Luci ga USA e ga."

"Jen i ga USA e ga."

Meaning: Luci, Jen go to USA. "E" here tells you destination in this case, but the nuance is just direction in general. For example, "e da ga" combination of declaratives is like "(after something is said) further more".

Example:

"Luci ga miin in de da ga..."

"Jen i ga miin in de da ga..."

Meaning: Luci, Jen are beauties...(further more). The nuance is based in "in de". It's categorizing, and there is a conclusive nuance. Then we have "da" & "ga". "Da" is like "de", it's like double-conclusive. "Ga" is like adding on to it like a normal "ga". Those declaratives can be used in combinations, and they should be in that order.

Example:

"Luci ṙ ï ṙ ta."

"Jen ï ṙ ta."

Meaning: Ride (ta) Luci, Jen. That declarative makes the described word object. (Something is

being done to it.)

Example:

"Gogi na sa."

"Jib i na ga.", "Jib e na ga."

Meaning: Just buy meat (gogi). Just go home (jib). "i" & "e" are used as personifying declarative cause "jib" ends in consonant. "na" has the nuance "just (don't anything else)".

Example:

"Luci ga gasu ř a..."

"Jen i ga miin i ř a..."

Meaning: Because Luci is a singer (gasu)... Because Jen is a beauty... That declarative has the nuance of reasoning.

Example:

"Luci ga gasu go..."

"Jen iga miin igo."

Meaning: Luci is a singer and... Jen is a beauty and... The nuance is like the English word "and".

Example:

"Luci ga gasu   i ö s ö..."

"Jen iga miin   i ö s ö."

Meaning: Due to Luci being a singer... Due to Jen being a beauty... The nuance is like reasoning while conjugating like the English word "and" except with the nuance "then". (Don't translate. Hear lots of examples.)

Example:

"Luci ga ta ṙyö go..."

"Jen iga mög i ṙyö go..."

Meaning: Luci, to ride (ta). Lucy is trying to ride something.

Jen, to feed (mög). Jen is trying to feed something. If we subjectify the word "mög" with declarative "ï" like "Jen iga mög ï ṙyö go...", she is trying to feed herself not someone else.

Example:

"Luci ga USA ŕ o..."

"Jen ga Üŕ öp ï ŕ o..."

Meaning: Luci, Jen to Europe... It's like the Russian preposition "ro".

Example:

"Luci ga gasu ŕ a sö..."

"Jen iga miin i ŕ a sö."

Meaning: Due to Luci being a singer... Due to Jen being a beauty... The nuance is like

reasoning while conjugating like the English word "and" except with the nuance "then". (Don't translate. Hear lots of examples.)

Example:

"Luci ga gasu ŕ a go..."

"Jen iga miin i ŕ a go..."

Meaning: Luci being a singer... Jen being a beauty... The nuance is like notification (ŕ a) & something following in the sentence (go) like "and".

Example:

"Luci ga gasu ji."

"Jen iga miin i ji."

Meaning: Luci is a singer. Jen is a beauty. The nuance is like a mutual agreement.

Example:

"Luci ga gasu ji man..."

"Jen iga miin i ji man..."

Meaning: Luci is a singer but... Jen is a beauty but... The nuance is like a mutual agreement followed by a "but" coming.

Example:

"Luci ga gasu myö..."

"Jen iga miin i myö..."

Meaning: Luci, Jen are singer, beauty &... The nuance is like "and" in category.

Example:

"Luci ga gasu myön..."

"Jen iga miin i myön..."

Meaning: If Luci, Jen are singer, beauty then...
The nuance is like (myön) "if then".

Example:

"Luci ga ga n ï n ji..."

"Jen iga ga n ï n ji..."

Meaning: Whether Luci, Jen go. The nuance
(n ï n ji) is like "whether" in English.

Example:

"Luci ï i bo ṙ i."

"Jen ï i b ä."

Meaning: Lucy's barley (bo ṙ i). Jen's pear (b ä).
The nuance (ï i) is like "'s" in English.

Example:

"Luci do"

"Jen ido"

Meaning: It's like the English word "too".

Example:

"Luci wa Jen ido h**ä**tc go, Tom ido babo go, Henri do h**ä**tc **ö**."

"Jen gwa Luci do h**ä**tc go, Tom ido babo go, Henri do h**ä**tc **ö**."

Meaning: "Wa" or "Gwa" is like "and" in English similar to "go". However, "wa" or "gwa" is used for listing items while "go" is more for phrases (whether short or long). The

sentences mean that "Luci & Jen too did and, Tom also (is) babo and, Henri also did." Don't try to translate; pick up the Korean heuristic. For example, when Koreans say "someone has turned around", that doesn't mean an "U-turn" in driving (although possible) but "passed away".

Also, different Korean dialects have many different declaratives & descriptives. If it is easier to pronounce than the Seoul dialect (as well as giving the sense of linguistic uniformity & consistency), I plan to promote that over the Seoul dialect (especially if it is something already very familiar to other regions). For example, I want to use "neka, neda" instead of "nika, nida". This is also easier due to the linguistic consistency & uniformity such as "neyo". I want to use "ȓäme, däme" instead of "ȓamyö, damyö". Easier to pronounce as well as neater spelling.

<center>*✲*</center>

In terms of the Batchim related rules in Kareiön language, these can be ignored. It's like how I allow dropping an Attachable Verb in case of a present tense. For example, it is "grammatically correct" in Kareiön to say "Henri ga spiik ha da" or "Henri ga spiik da". As for all Hanging Declaratives, you can either use the separate ones according to Batchim, or you can use only the "yes-Batchim" Hanging Declaratives. For example, you can use " ï n", " ï r", etc regardless of Batchim instead of worring about "n ï n", "r ï r", etc. This makes the language simpler. (But you can use the "formal" ones if you want. It is just that, I don't support strict

grammar rules making a sentence "wrong" based on predetermined rules. It's about conveying messages, convenience, instinctive nuances in sounds.) As for Subjectifying Declaratives like "i", you can also drop them all the time (it will be grammatically acceptable & it is comprehensible like pronouncing the English word "the" as "di").

I don't like that term "formal" because I'm gonna enforce the non-formal version including for writing the official laws. (Also, this way, any dumb native English speaker can speak, read, write Korean after learning like 10 minutes. I have no plan to enforce pure Korean words in Korean language. It will be added, but it will be treated more like a dialect; "non-formal" Korean language will be the official standard language in Karei. Even for the official laws, you will only have to know the English words in Kareiön spellings along with the Korean Declaratives & Attachable Verbs to comprehend what it is

about.) I'm gonna use the terms "comprehensive grammar" vs "uniformity grammar" instead of "formal grammar" & "non-formal grammar". I'm gonna enforce the "uniformity grammar". Also, I'm gonna enforce only the English vocabulary. Pure Korean words will be added to Kareiön vocabulary, but they will be treated like a dialect (avoided if possible in official uses). Kind of like slangs. Using the comprehensive grammar will be acceptable & grammatically correct, but uniformity grammar will be enforced & promoted. When I say "formal grammar" or "formal language", I refer to the enforced promoted version of the language instead of "Korean".

I also mentioned how "lazy pronunciation rules" will be removed like pronouncing "Goryeo" as "Koryeo". Also, for pure Korean words, I'm gonna fix the basic default sounds to make the spelling variations easier. For example, "exist" (있다, 있어, etc) will be pronounced

"Itc" (읱쓰) instead of "It" (읱) even when it's used alone without any Declarative but also when used with Declaratives. (For example, "itc da, itc ö / 읱쓰 다, 읱쓰 어", etc.) For the formal Kareiön/Korean language, use the English words instead in Kareiön spellings. You only have to memorize the Declaratives & Attachable Verbs. "Itc" is one of the Attachable Verbs though (although not used as often).

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Let's look at preposition vs postposition. I don't use the traditional grammar terminologies. Instead, I'm using the term "Declarative". I

would consider "Objectifying Declaratives" to be similar to "postposition".

Consider an English example "study at school". This is preposition. The word "at" comes before the word "school". In Korean language, we use postposition. (This is aside from how Korean language is in subject-object-verb order in general unlike the most rest of the world.) Using the english words "school" & "study", that sentence will be rearranged into "skuul e stödi". The declarative "e" is like the English "to" but has the nuance of "at". Often, it is combined with other declaratives. In this case, Korean doesn't really say "skuul e stödi" but says "skuul e sö stödi". "E sö" (can be written e-sö or esö as they are consecutive declaratives) is like the English "at". Of course, like I said before, you can just use the English word "at". In this case, it would be "skuul ät stödi".

Let's use another example. "Go to school" would be "skuul tu göu" or "skuul ro göu". "Ro" (English R sound can be used in spelling or in pronunciation instead of the Korean R sound) is a declarative like the English "to" with the nuance of direction or method. It's like the Russian preposition "ro" except that Korean uses it as postposition. Like, "röud ro göu" can either mean "go to road" or "go via road". You have to comprehend from the context.

So, all English preposition should be used as postposition in Korean language. However, that gives us a conflict. In English, "school to go" emphasizes the noun "school" while "to go" is like an adjective. To-infinitive gets confusing. So, to-infinitive will be an exception where "to" is allowed before the word it describes (like preposition). As for the other cases (like using the word "to" for a noun, like school), they should be used as postposition.

So, now let's review that last part. "School to go" would be "skuul tu göu", but then it gets confusing with "skuul tu göu" meaning "go to school". One is talking about a school (to go), one is talking about going (to school). I'm still gonna allow it. Just grab the meaning via the context. Also, it is probably better to use the to-infinitive before the word it describes. In this case, "tu göu skuul". Like English's "to-go lunchbox". If worried about ambiguity, use that one. If not, just comprehend or convey via the context.

Adopting Western Grammar Habits

I plan to adopt many Western habits. For examples, Korean language historically perceived number in terms of 4 digits. Europeans perceive numbers in terms of 3 digits. After thousand, it's 10 thousand instead of "man (Korean unit for 10 thousand)". I plan to adopt Western habit as the official proper formal way. Instead of "man", Korean should use "sib ċ ӧn". On top of that, I'm going to use English number vocabulary like "thousand, hundred, one, two, etc". Traditional Korean number words (except

losing "man" & adding "sib ċ ӧn") can be used, but English numbers can be used.

Also, Korean historically viewed age in 2 different ways. I plan to use the Western version as the official proper formal way. (That's the encouraged ones.) I'm also going to remove senior-junior culture (meaning, authority coming out of plain seniority) as well as Gabjir culture (meaning, one in higher authority unreasonably enforcing something to one in lower authority). I don't intend to remove any European accents. In fact, even within Korea, Seoul dialect is monotone, but all the other regions have different accents (other than the other actual differences in speeches). Instead, I plan to force Kareiöns to get used to each other's accent. It's no more uncomfortable than facing an already existing accent (most Koreans are not familiar with other Korean dialects). In about 2 generations, Kareia will be like USA which has many different accents except the British accent.

I intend to retain certain Korean habits. I plan to force Kareiöns to follow the Korean name order; it should be in the order of last name, first name, middle name. Also, all Korean last names should be written in terms of Bonkwan-ci as a double-barrelled last name. In my case, Döksu-I. (I plan to change my last name, but that's just an example.) In everyday-life, bonkwan doesn't have to be mentioned just like today. It's like calling Elizabeth as Alice.

Also, all European words & names have to be changed to Kareiön spelling. For example, if there's a Russian named Michael, it should be spelled Maikïl. (Korean words use a lazy r instead of l, but I plan to force Korean to pronounce Western loanwords perfectly. If it's difficult, it's acceptable to add ï after l. In this case, it can be pronounced Maikïlï or Maikïřřï. Also, older Koreans don't have to be perfect. Younger Kareiöns can understand anyway like understanding a dialect. In about 2

generations, everyone will be fluent in all sounds. For the English words starting with L, it is acceptable to add ï ř at the start. 2 consecutive ř's become an L in Korean sound. For example, if the loanword "lipstik", in Kareiön spelling, is difficult to pronounce, it's acceptable to say " ï ř ř ipstik" which becomes " ï lipstik".) If intending to include the original spelling, use brackets or something like showing the Arab spelling after calling an Arab name.

 Another thing I intend to retain is the Korean social culture. Korean has a very down to earth people culture, like a no-barrier social culture. I find this very positive. All such cultural traits are not distinct like black & white but pretty interrelated. Part of this no-barrier social culture involves a middle-aged man kissing on a young man's cheek without any homosexual notion involved (which can never happen in other cultures as such no-barrier trait roots from the Korean perception "we are all 1 family of the

same root") as well as an "older man" making an "younger man" do errands (Gabjir). So, I intend to remove the eyesore habits while retaining the closely tangled human culture. (Of course, some things can be accomodated & adjusted person by person, such as the kissing example which can look like a harassment. In about 2 generations, this won't be a problem.)

Also, Korean language uses a lot of Chinese alphabet words. Not all of them are from China but imported from Korean. For instance, the Chinese alphabet word Su means hand, but it's not from Chinese but from Korean. Sumerian had the same sound for the same meaning. Korean brought it. More examples are horse Ma & pig Don. There was no horse nor pig in China & Japan. Korean brought them along with their names. Regardless, Korean language uses a lot of Chinese alphabet words, which tend to be very different from European & Korean words. Chinese sounds are typically described as

Ching-Chong. It's not wrong; Chinese words sound very different, awkward, strenuous. I plan to avoid using Chinese alphabet words as much as possible. For the casual words settled too deep into Korean language, they are unavoidable. As for other Chinese alphabet words hardly used in Korean language, I plan to replace them with English words.

So, it is acceptable to speak Korean by mixing up English words like "Henri ga bizi řa ja yo (because Henri is busy, he is sleeping)". That's how I aim the future Korean language in Karei. Korean language doesn't have a lot of words, so it is useful to import more words. As for the source, I'd rather use English words than Chinese alphabet words. It's also easier for the European immigrants speaking Korean. Adopting Russian words is not a bad idea especially cause the initial population in Korea will be mostly Slavic Russians. However, I plan to encourage immigration from Northern

Europe & Western Central Asia. (Korea is going to be like a new USA.) It's better to adopt English words. Also, I plan to make UK rule Korea for 100 years (cause I don't have the knowledge nor experience to rule a country, not to mention how Russians need like 2 generations to be fluent in Korean) or earlier if I decide it's enough, so it's easy to adopt practical easy English words not stilted.

Also, there are many different dialects in Korean language. Even for accents, Seoul dialect is monotone (no accent), but other regions have many different accents similar to Europe. There is no accent in words (each word is pronounced monotone without any accent; there is no pi-a!-no but plain pi.-a.-no.), but there are accents within the sentence structures similar to English. I plan to promote these dialect accents as well as allowing many different new accents like American English.

Also, different Korean dialects have many different declaratives & descriptives. If it is easier to pronounce than the Seoul dialect (as well as giving the sense of linguistic uniformity & consistency), I plan to promote that over the Seoul dialect (especially if it is something already very familiar to other regions). For example, I want to use "neka, neda" instead of "nika, nida". This is also easier due to the linguistic consistency & uniformity such as "neyo". I want to use "ŕäme, däme" instead of "ŕamyö, damyö". Easier to pronounce as well as neater spelling.

For adopting English words into Kareiön, I plan to adopt the practical frequently used short easy words. There are researches on the most frequently used English words, so this isn't a problem. This is for increasing the Korean vocabulary without using the Chinese Alphabet Words. I plan to stick with the Korean grammar. This means that English adverbs won't be

adopted; only the adjectives, nouns, verbs will be adopted. (Also, the spellings will be converted into Karelian instead of using the English spellings.) For example, it is "grammatically correct" to say "Luci ga bizi." This means "Lucy is busy." Busy is an adjective, easy, short, so I'm gonna adopt that word. On the other hand consider the word "speech, speak". When using that lemma as noun, the word "speech" will be used. When using that lemma as verb, the word "speak" will be used but it will be treated like a noun combined with verb. Korean language doesn't have many pure Korean words. There are some verbs (which Karelian should memorize), but most verbs are actually noun combined with verb. For example, "jӓmi it da" means "it's fun", but it's actually the noun "jӓmi" (fun) combined with the verb "it da" (existing). ("Fun existing" sounds funny in English, but you should adopt the Korean linguistic heuristic instead of directly translating.) Similar to that, when using an English verb in Karelian language, it should be

treated like a noun (but use the English verb form instead of the noun form) combined with a Korean verb. In the example above, it will be like "spiik ha da" meaning "speak do".

I'm only setting up the foundation here. Scholars should finish off my work by completing the tedious manual labor (generating the lemma forms, collecting the existing patterns). When observing noun-combined-verbs in Korean, I see 7 common verbs. Ani, an, ha da, na da, dwä da, it da, ub da. (I am just trying to get this concept out there for the scholars to perceive. Extract the lemma forms using my methods, to include all consonants required, instead of attaching declaratives like "da".) "Ani & an" means "not", "ha" means "do", "na" means "emerge", "dwä" means "become", "it" means "exist", "ub" means "not exist".

A couple examples, "Ani" or "An" (just a shorter form) is used either before the noun combined or right before the verb combined. Let's name this kind of verb to be Attachable Verbs. Attachable Verbs can be used independently without any noun attached, or can be used combined to nouns. "Bitċ" means "light". "Bitċ na da" means "(it's) shinning". When attaching "An", you can say either "An bitċ na da" or "Bitċ an na da". (Not shinning.) For the case of "it" & "ub", "an" isn't used. For example, "jämi it da" or "jämi ub da" is used instead of using "an". Action verbs are used with the word "ha". For example, "spiik ha da" meaning "speak do". When pure Korean verbs already exist like "ga" meaning "go", there is no need to use Attachable Verbs. "Sogä" means "introduction". "Sogä dwä da" means "get introduced". That's how Attachable Verbs work in Korean. Instead of bothering to memorize the word "sogä", use the English verb "introduce" in Karelian spelling "intrödüc". So, say "intrödüc dwä da". This makes it far easier to

learn "Korean" language in Karelia. Also, I don't want to bother with English grammar. When using past tense or such, don't memorize the English past tense verbs. Adjust the Korean Attachable Verbs. In the case of "intrŏdŭc dwä da" (get introduced), "intrŏdŭc dwät da" (got introduced) will be used. Also, don't worry about 1st person, 3rd person stuffs. Stick with the Korean grammar. I'm only borrowing the words (only nouns, verbs, adjectives) from English, not the grammar. Just have to memorize the few pure Korean words out there (after establishing lemma forms) & memorize the patterns to be organized (not really organized right now). Can fill up the rest with English. That's how Karelian language is going to be. Also, some Chinese Alphabet Words deeply embeded into everyday-life (very commonly used words) would have to be memorized.

When using the words that already exist in pure

Korean words (for example, "wŏn" means "want", "ga" means "go", "gatjïï" means "get"), try to use the pure Korean words, but using English words will be accepted. Just use the Attachable Verbs & Karelian spellings like "wŏnt ha da", "go ha da". Still, try to use the Korean words if possible like "wŏn ha da" ("wŏn" is a noun in Korean), "ga da" ("ga" is a pure Korean verb, so no need to use Attachable Verb).

Minor Adjustments

I am just building the foundation for the better perception of Korean language. Someone else can finish the job, do the tedious miscellaneous works in my image & direction. (Fix something on the list, complete the list, identify lemma for all Korean words, differentiate nouns equipped with do-verb or exist-verb from actual descriptives, etc.)

As for Kareiön alphabets, the vowels will sound

like the actual vowels, the consonants will sound with "Ï" vowel. "W", "-ṅ", "Y" are considered vowels in Korean (but they are always combined with other vowels). However, "-ṅ" will be pronounced "Ï ṅ" for the alphabets as a matter of consistency & convenience. For example, A, Ä, WA, YE are pronounced A, Ä, WA, YE while B, C are pronounced B Ï, C Ï. Ï is similar to u sound but different. This setting is good to conceptualize how Korean identifies Ï as an independent vowel (a long one as opposed to the subsiding one).

01. (Kareig ï ṙ) A, a

02. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ä, ä

03. (Kareig ï ṙ) B, b

04. (Kareig ï ř) Ḃ, ḃ

05. (Kareig ï ř) C, c

06. (Kareig ï ř) Ċ, ċ

07. (Kareig ï ř) D, d

08. (Kareig ï ř) Ḋ, ḋ

09. (Kareig ï ř) E, e

10. (Kareig ï ř) F, f

11. (Kareig ï ř) G, g

12. (Kareig ï ř) Ḡ, ḡ

13. (Kareig ï ŕ) H, h

14. (Kareig ï ŕ) I, i

15. (Kareig ï ŕ) Ii, ii

16. (Kareig ï ŕ) Ī , ï

17. (Kareig ï ŕ) ï i

18. (Kareig ï ŕ) J, j

19. (Kareig ï ŕ) J̈ , J̈

20. (Kareig ï ŕ) K, k

21. (Kareig ï ŕ) L, l

22. (Kareig ï ṙ) M, m

23. (Kareig ï ṙ) N, n

24. (Kareig ï ṙ) -ṅ

25. (Kareig ï ṙ) O, o

26. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ö, ö

27. (Kareig ï ṙ) P, p

28. (Kareig ï ṙ) Q, q

29. (Kareig ï ṙ) R, r

30. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ṙ, ṙ

31. (Kareig ï ṙ) S, s

32. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ș̌, ṡ

33. (Kareig ï ṙ) T, t

34. (Kareig ï ṙ) T̄, ṫ

35. (Kareig ï ṙ) U, u

36. (Kareig ï ṙ) Uu, uu

37. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ŭ, ü

38. (Kareig ï ṙ) V, v

39. (Kareig ï ṙ) Wa, wa

40. (Kareig ï ṙ) Wä, wä

41. (Kareig ï ṙ) We, we

42. (Kareig ï ṙ) Wi, wi

43. (Kareig ï ṙ) Wö, wö

44. (Kareig ï ṙ) X, x

45. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ya, ya

46. (Kareig ï ṙ) Yä, yä

47. (Kareig ï ṙ) Ye, ye

48. (Kareig ï ṙ) Yo, yo

49. (Kareig ï ṙ) Yö, yö

50. (Kareig ï ṙ) Z, z